

U.S. ARMY SERGEANTS MAJOR ACADEMY (BSNCOC)

W115

JUN 99

INTRODUCTION TO INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

PRERESIDENT TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE

WAR FIGHTERS



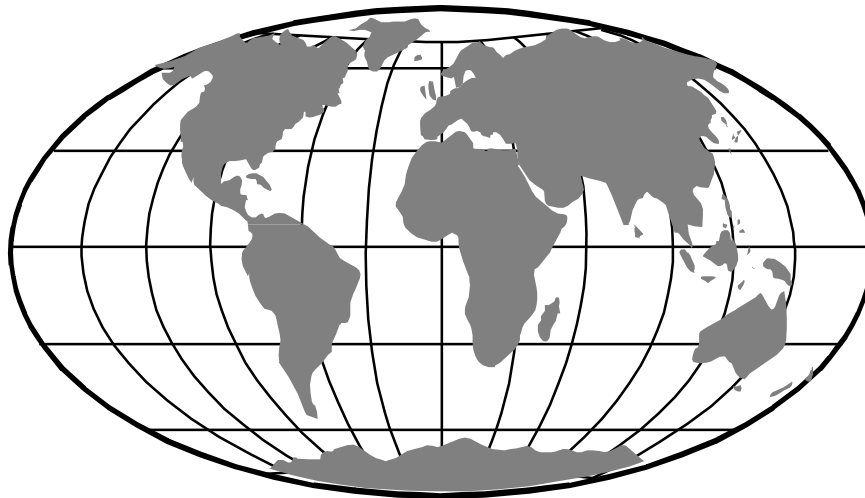
Sergeant Major



Master Sergeant



Sergeant First Class



Staff Sergeant

OF THE 21ST CENTURY

PRERESIDENT TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE

**TSP Number/
Title** W115
 Introduction to Intelligence Operations

Effective Date June 1999

**Supersedes
TSPs** This supersedes Preresident Training Support Package W115, May 96.

TSP User The following course uses this TSP.

| Course Number | Course Title |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 250-ASI 2S | Battle Staff NCO Course |

Proponent The proponent for this TSP is the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy.

**Comments and
Recommendations** Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to:

ATTN ATSS DCR
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**Foreign
Disclosure
Restrictions** The course developers in coordination with the USASMA foreign disclosure authority have reviewed the materials contained in this lesson. This lesson is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

**This TSP
Contains**

The following table lists the material included in this TSP.

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| Appendixes | A. Lesson Evaluation, Faculty Graded | Not Used |
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| | C. Student Handouts | Not Used |

**Gender
Disclaimer**

Unless otherwise stated, the masculine gender of pronouns refers to both men and women in this publication.

SECTION I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Task Trained This lesson trains the task listed in the following table:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Task Number: | None. |
| Task Title: | Recognize the fundamentals of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW) Operations. |
| Conditions: | While serving as a Battle Staff NCO in a battalion/brigade Tactical Operation Center. |
| Standard: | In accordance with FM 34-1, FM 100-5, and the material provided in this Preresident Training Support Package. |

Task(s) Reinforced This lesson reinforces the tasks listed in the following table:

| Task Number | Task Title |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 7-1-3905 | Intelligence Operations |
| 7-1-3906 | S-2 Operations |

Prerequisite Lesson None.

Clearance and Access There is no security clearance or access requirement for this lesson.

Copyright Statement No copyright material reproduced for use in this lesson.

References

The following table lists the reference(s) for this lesson. You will receive these references in Phase II.

| Number | Title | Date | Paragraph No. | Additional Information |
|---------------|--|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| FM 34-1 | Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations | Sep 94 | Chapters 1 through 5 | None |
| FM 34-8 | Combat Commander's Handbook on Intelligence | Sep 92 | Chapter 3 | None |
| FM 100-5 | Operations | Jun 93 | Pages 1-3 and 2-1 | None |

Equipment Required

None.

Materials Required

Pencil and writing paper.

Safety Requirements

None.

Risk Assessment Level

Low.

Environmental Considerations

None.

Lesson The following individuals have reviewed and approved this lesson for
Approval publication, and incorporation into the Battle Staff NCO Course.

| Name/Signature | Rank | Title | Date Signed |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| George V. Bucher | GS-9 | Training Developer, BSNCOB | 20 October 1999 |
| William D. Adams | SGM | Chief Instructor, BSNCOB | 20 October 1999 |
| Alan R. Tucker | SGM | Course Chief, BSNCOB | 20 October 1999 |

SECTION II INTRODUCTION

**Terminal
Learning
Objective**

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Action: | Recognize the fundamentals of Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW) Operations. |
| Conditions: | In a self-study environment using the material presented in this lesson. |
| Standard: | In accordance with FM 34-1, FM 100-5, and the material provided in this Preresident Training Support Package. |

Evaluation

Prior to being enrolled into Phase II of the Battle Staff Course you must take a Phase I Exam that includes questions on material from this lesson. You must correctly answer 70% of the multiple choice questions to receive a “GO” on the Phase I exam. A “GO” is required for enrollment into Phase II.

**Instructional
Lead-in**

This lesson will provide you with an overview of Military Intelligence operations at the battalion, brigade, and division level.

SECTION III PRESENTATION

ELO 1

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Action | Describe the U.S. Army's Intelligence Mission. |
| Conditions: | In a self-study environment using the material presented in this lesson. |
| Standard: | In accordance with FM 34-1, FM 100-5, and the material provided in this Preresident Training Support Package. |

Learning Step/ Activity (LS/A) 1, ELO 1, Intelligence Mission

The mission of Army intelligence is to provide timely, relevant, accurate and synchronized Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW) support to tactical, operational, and strategic commanders across the range of military operations.

LS/A 1, ELO 1, IEW Support

The table below describes IEW support in war and other operations:

| Military Operation | IEW supports- |
|--------------------|--|
| War | ... the winning of battles and campaigns. |
| Other Operations | ... promotion of peace, resolution of conflict, and deterrence of war. |

Levels of Intelligence

The levels of intelligence correspond to the established levels of war. Those levels are:

- Strategic.
- Operational.
- Tactical.

| | |
|---|--|
| LS/A 1, ELO 1, Strategic Intelligence Support | <p>Strategic intelligence supports the formulation of strategy, policy, and military plans and operations at the national and theater levels. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concentrates on the national political, economic, and military considerations of states and nations by identifying support for governments', states' and nations' ability to mobilize for war. It also concentrates on the personalities of national leaders.• Identifies a nation's ability to support U.S. Forces and operations.• Predicts other nations' responses to U.S. theater operations. |
| Operational Intelligence Support | <p>Operational intelligence supports the planning and execution of campaigns and major operations and reflects the nature of the theater of war. It is a bridge between the strategic and tactical levels. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supports friendly campaigns and operations by predicting the enemy's campaign plans and identifying enemy centers of gravity, lines of communication (LOC), decisive points, pivots of maneuver, and other components necessary for campaign design.• Focuses primarily on the intelligence needs of commanders from theater through corps. |
| Tactical Intelligence Support | <p>Tactical intelligence supports the execution of battles and engagements. It provides the tactical commander with intelligence he needs to employ combat elements against enemy forces and achieve the objectives of the operational commander. It normally supports operations by echelons corps and below. Tactical intelligence is distinguished by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Its perishability.• Its ability to immediately influence the outcome of the tactical commander's mission. |

LS/A 1, ELO 1, The United States seeks to achieve its strategic objectives in three diverse environments (Figure 1-1). Those environments are:

Range of
Military
Operations

- Peacetime.
- Conflict.
- War.

| STATES OF THE ENVIRONMENT | GOAL | MILITARY OPERATIONS | EXAMPLES |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| WAR | Fight and Win | WAR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale combat operations • Attack • Defend |
| CONFLICT | Deter War and Resolve Conflict | OTHER OPERATIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strikes and raids • Peace enforcement • Support to insurgency • Antiterrorism • Peacekeeping • Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) |
| PEACETIME | Promote Peace | OTHER OPERATIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterdrug • Disaster relief • Civil Support • Peace building • Nation assistance |
| <p>The states of peacetime, conflict, and war could all exist at once in the theater commander's strategic environment. He can respond to requirements with a wide range of military operations. Noncombat operations might occur during war. Just as some operations other than war might require combat.</p> | | | |

Figure 1-1. Range of Military Operations.

Other Operations The Army's prime focus is warfighting, yet the Army's frequent role in operations other than war is critical. Use of Army forces in peacetime helps keep the day-to-day tensions between nations below the threshold of conflict. Typical peacetime operations include:

- Disaster relief.
- Nation assistance.

LS/A 1, ELO 1,
Other Operations,
continued

- Security/advisory assistance.
- Counter drug operations.
- Arms control.
- Treaty verification.
- Support to domestic civil authorities.
- Peacekeeping.

Primary
Intelligence Tasks

Military Intelligence (MI) accomplishes its mission through six primary tasks that generate intelligence synchronized to support the commander's mission and intelligence requirements. The derived products assist the commander in focusing and protecting his combat power. The six intelligence tasks are:

- Provide indications and warning (I&W).
- Perform intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).
- Perform situation development.
- Perform target development and support to targeting.
- Support force protection.
- Perform battle damage assessment (BDA).

Intelligence Tasks
Aid Decision
Making

Figure 1-2 illustrates how the six intelligence tasks aid the commander in decision making.

| Intelligence Tasks | Commander's Focus | Commander's Decisions |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| I&W → | Orient on contingencies → | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Intelligence readiness? • Implement Operations Plan (OPLAN)? |
| IPB → | Plan a mission → | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which course of action (COA) will I implement? • Where is my main effort? |
| Situation Development → | Execute and manage a plan → | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are these enemy actions expected? • Is a fragmentary order (FRAGO) required now? |

Figure 1-2. Intelligence tailored to the Commander's needs.

LS/A 1, ELO 1,
Intelligence
Tasks Aid
Decision-
Making,
continued

| Intelligence Tasks | Commander's Focus | Commander's Decisions |
|---|---|--|
| Target Development and Support to targeting ➡ | Destroy/suppress/neutralize targets ➡ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does destruction of this target accomplish my objective? When do I execute this fire mission? |
| Force Protection ➡ | Secure the force ➡ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is my intent obvious to the enemy? Will I launch a preemptive strike? |
| BDA ➡ | Reallocate intelligence and attack assets ➡ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is my fire and maneuver effective? Do I re-fire the same targets? |

Figure 1-2. Intelligence tailored to the Commander's needs, continued.

LS/A 2, ELO 1, Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 1](#).
Lesson
Exercise 1

ELO 2

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Action | Describe the principles of force projection IEW. |
| Conditions: | In a self-study environment using the material presented in this lesson. |
| Standard: | In accordance with FM 34-1, FM 100-5, and the material provided in this Preresident Training Support Package. |

(LS/A) 1, ELO 2,
Principles Of
Force Projection
IEW

The post-Cold war Army is a force projection Army. It is Continental United States (CONUS)-based with a limited forward presence. Consequently, it must be capable of rapidly deploying anywhere in the world, operating in a joint or a combined environment, and defeating regional threats on the battlefield or conducting other operations. IEW is fundamental to effective planning, security, and execution of force projection operations.

Successful force projection IEW support is based on understanding these five key principles:

- The commander drives intelligence.
- Intelligence synchronization.
- Split-based operations.
- Tactical tailoring.
- Broadcast dissemination.

(See Figure 2-1)

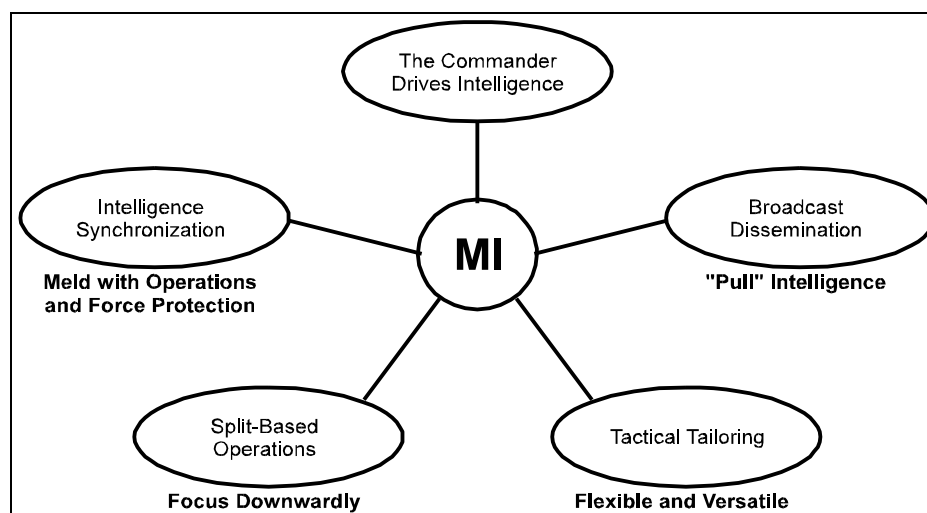


Figure 2-1. Principles of force projections IEW operations.

LS/A 1, ELO 2,
Commander
Drives
Intelligence

The commander's role is central to the success of IEW support to force projection. He is responsible for focusing, integrating, and training the intelligence system. The commander must:

- Identify, articulate, and prioritize intelligence and targeting requirements.
- Understand the capabilities and limitations of the intelligence battlefield operating system (BOS).
- Know how to leverage and employ the intelligence system to its full potential.
- Broker subordinates' information and resource requirements.
- Meld the intelligence BOS into the total combined arms effort.

(See Figure 2-2)

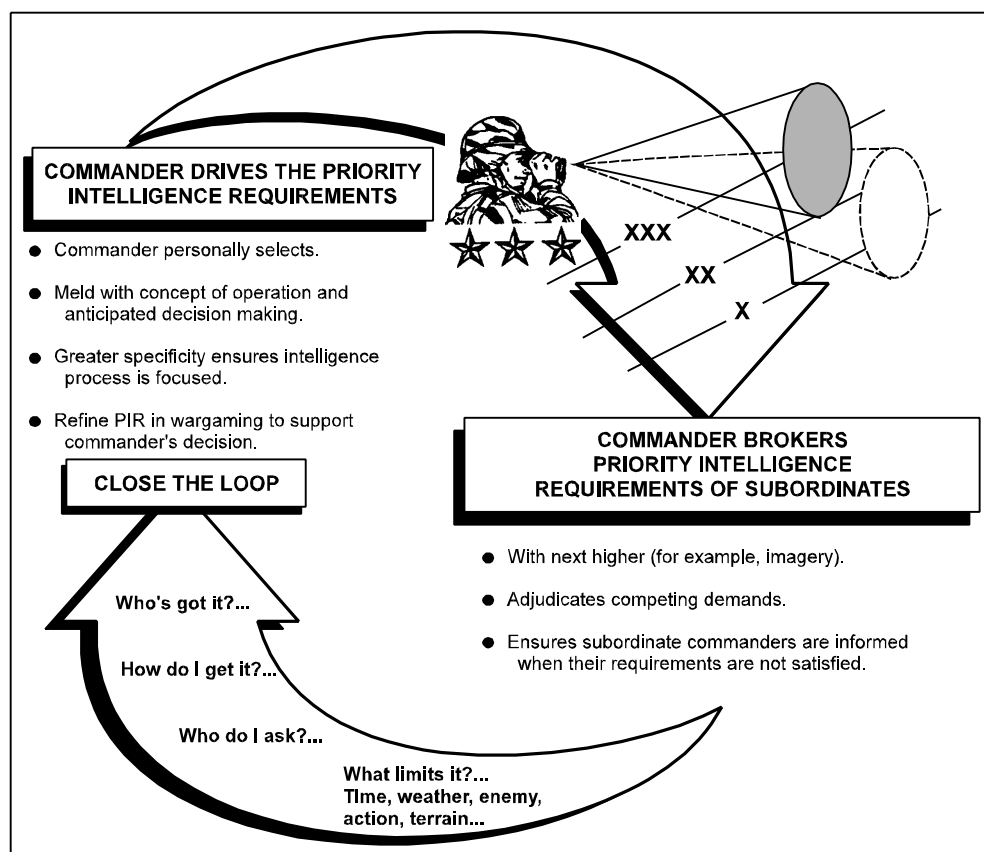


Figure 2-2. The commander drives intelligence.

LS/A 1, ELO 2, Intelligence Synchronization

Intelligence synchronization ensures IEW operations link to the commander's requirements and respond in time to influence decisions and operations.

Intelligence synchronization is a continuous process that keeps the intelligence cycle and IEW operations tied to the commander's critical decisions and concept of operations (Figure 2-3).

In the synchronization process, the G-2 (S-2) takes the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and backward plans to ensure collection and production efforts are orchestrated with the operation and delivers intelligence when required.

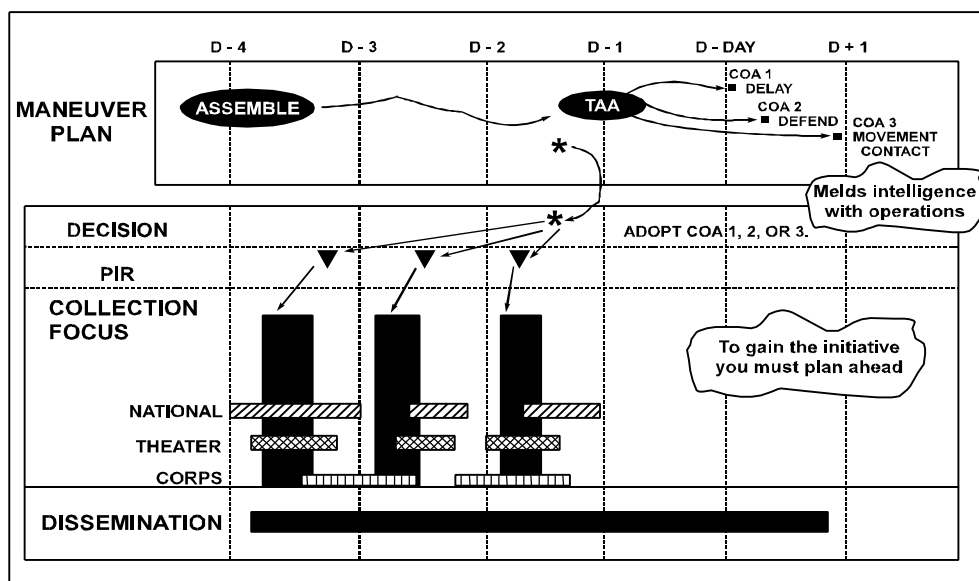


Figure 2-3. Intelligence synchronization.

Split-Based Operations and Organizations

In split-based operations, the commander deploys small, flexible, tailored IEW organizations with access to intelligence databases and systems outside the area of operations (AO), particularly national systems. These operations take advantage of direct broadcast technology from collection platforms and assured intelligence communications.

Organizations like the Deployable Intelligence Support Element (DISE) support split-based operations by bringing together communications capability, automated intelligence fusion systems, and broadcast downlinks in a scalable package able to deploy with the entry force.

LS/A 1, ELO 2,
Split-based
Operations and
Organizations,
continued

The DISE provides the commander with a link from his forward-deployed force to an intelligence support base located in CONUS or other locations outside the AO (Figure 2-4).

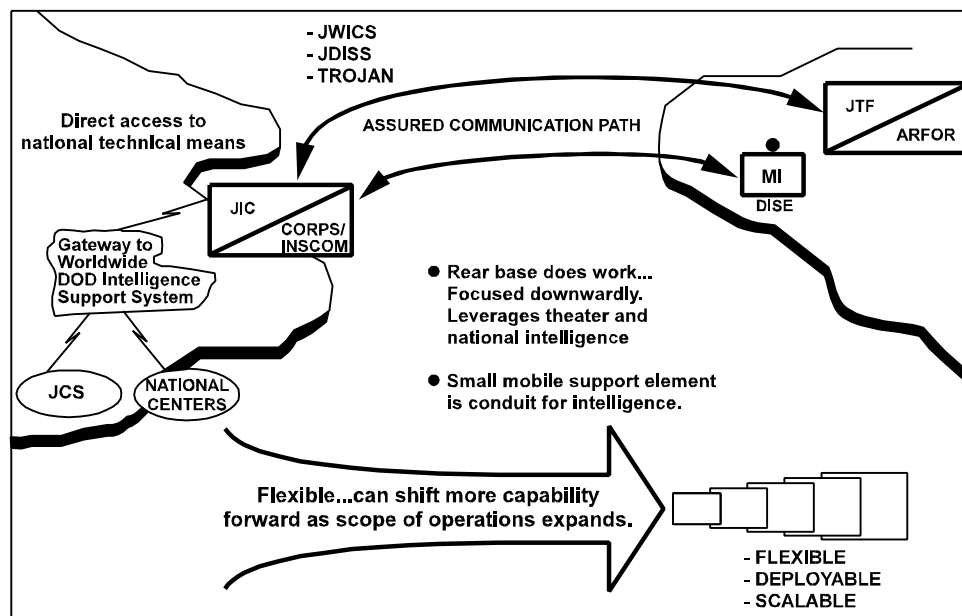


Figure 2-4. Split-based operations.

Tactical Tailoring The commander tactically tailors IEW support for each contingency. Tailoring permits building a more efficient, mission specific force by:

- Assessing IEW requirements.
- Developing scalable IEW support packages with communications, processing, and downlink assets for top priority contingency missions.
- Tailoring (Figure 2-5) the intelligence BOS to ensure it provides the commander with accurate and responsive intelligence.
- Deploying early, an IEW package that is portable, logistically sustainable, and sufficient to conduct operations for the short term.
- Integrating IEW assets into the deployment flow early.
- Maintaining habitual peacetime IEW support relationships and accesses between the forward deployed intelligence element and its higher echelon intelligence organization.
- Maximizing intelligence support from the host nation by establishing, if possible, liaison with host nation intelligence organizations in peacetime.

LS/A 1, ELO 2,
Tactical
Tailoring,
continued

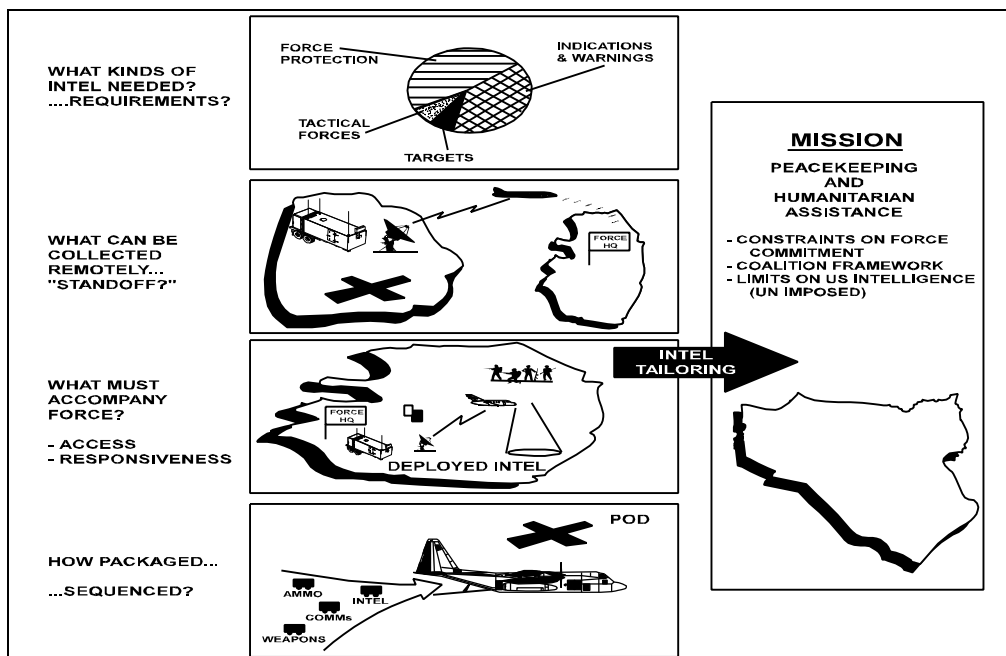


Figure 2-5. IEW tactical tailoring considerations.

Broadcast
Dissemination

Broadcasting provides commanders at multiple echelons with a common intelligence picture of the battlefield. It facilitates the direct push of information down to commanders in the field. It reduces the number of collection sensors, processors, and personnel needed to support these operations (See Figure 2-6). Available products include:

- Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) imagery and targeting information.
- JSTARS radar imagery.
- Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) video.
- Air Force RC135 (Rivet Joint) and Army GUARDRAIL signals intelligence (SIGINT) reports.

LS/A 1, ELO 2,
Broadcast
Dissemination,
continued

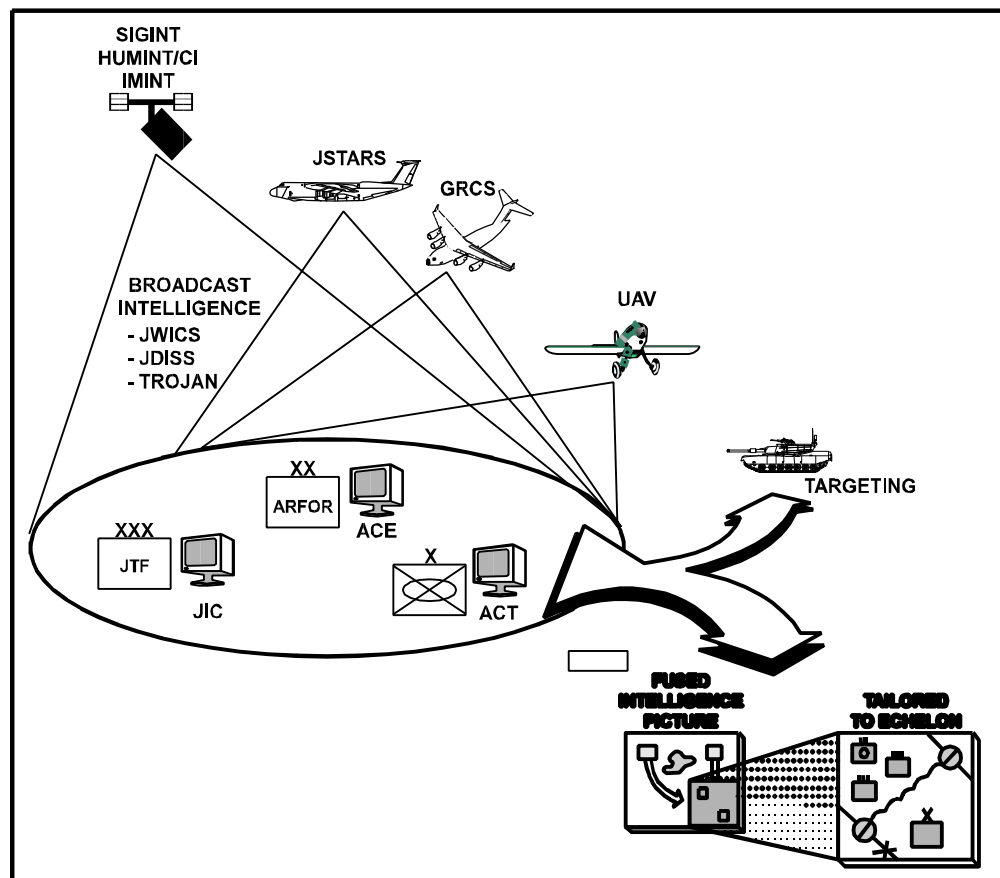


Figure 2-6. Broadcast intelligence and targeting data dissemination.

LS/A 2, ELO 2, Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 2](#).
Lesson
Exercise 2

ELO 3

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Action | Describe the Intelligence Battlefield Operating System (BOS) limitations and training principles. |
| Conditions: | In a self-study environment using the material presented in this lesson. |
| Standard: | In accordance with FM 34-1 and the material provided in this Preresident Training Support Package. |

(LS/A) 1, ELO 3, Intelligence supports the Army as a whole through the Intelligence BOS. This
 Intelligence BOS is a flexible and tailorable architecture of procedures, personnel,
 Battlefield organizations, and equipment that responds to the intelligence needs of
 Operating System commanders at all echelons.
 (BOS)

Provisions of the Intelligence BOS The Intelligence BOS architecture provides specific intelligence and communications structures at each echelon from the national level through the tactical level. These structures include intelligence organizations, systems, and procedures for collecting, processing, analyzing, and delivering intelligence to decision makers who need it.

Intelligence BOS Primary Features The seven features of the Intelligence BOS are identified and described in the table below:

| Primary Features of the Intelligence BOS | |
|--|---|
| Feature | Description |
| Always Engaged: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commanders ensure collection, processing, analysis and dissemination infrastructure is in place and prepared to provide intelligence throughout the range of military operations. • The commander and G-2 (S-2) must continually assess each contingency to determine intelligence requirements and develop appropriate plans to fill voids. |

LS/A 1, ELO 3,
Intelligence
BOS—Primary
Features,
continued

| Primary Features of the Intelligence BOS (continued) | |
|--|--|
| Feature | Description |
| Downwardly Focused: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence must be focused downward to the commander on the ground. • Intelligence for subordinate commanders must be in a usable format and focused to their echelons and battle spaces. • Commanders and MI leaders should anticipate intelligence needs and “push” tailored intelligence down to where it is needed. • Staffs produce tailored intelligence report (INTREPs) and Intelligence Summaries (INTSUMs). • Higher echelons facilitate “pull” of intelligence from subordinates. |
| Simultaneously Supported: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination capabilities allow the Intelligence BOS to provide commanders at multiple echelons with a common battlefield picture derived from all available sources. • The Intelligence BOS's connectivity enables commanders to directly access and "pull" critical intelligence products from different echelons. |
| Coverage Enhanced: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded MI systems capabilities enhance the commander's ability to see the width and depth of the battlefield at a higher, more consistent degree of resolution than ever. • Commanders now have more near-real time (NRT) and real time information with targeting accuracy. • G-2s (S-2s) can quickly gather and synthesize information and present it to commanders and their staffs. |

LS/A 1, ELO 3,
Intelligence BOS
Primary Features,
continued

| Primary Features of the Intelligence BOS (continued) | |
|--|---|
| Feature | Description |
| Skip Echelon Flexibility: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Intelligence BOS supports skip echelon "push" of critical, perishable intelligence from national, joint and theater organizations to the tactical commander. • A tactical unit can conduct skip echelon "pull" of information from theater, joint, and national databases. |
| Organizations Redesigned: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MI is redesigned to take advantage of technology and lessons learned. • Commanders are provided with a balanced, scalable, and flexible force that can be tailored to meet any contingency. • Organizations like the Corps MI Support Element (CMISE), the analysis and control element (ACE), and the Deployable Intelligence Support Element (DISE) have been developed to facilitate "pull" of intelligence for all commanders. |
| Disciplined Operations: | <p>The following laws, regulations and policies ensure disciplined operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AR 381-10 protects right to privacy of U.S. citizens. • United States Signal Intelligence Directives provide authority for the production and dissemination of SIGINT. • Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), rules of engagement (ROE), international law and other documents ensure intelligence activities do not exacerbate the political situation. • Doctrinal principles and tactics, techniques and procedures to eliminate non-essential operations. |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| LS/A 1, ELO 3, Limitations | <p>The Intelligence BOS is a seamless, unified system that anticipates and satisfies intelligence needs. Commanders must, however, understand the limitations of the Intelligence BOS. Its major limitations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Intelligence BOS reduces uncertainty on the battlefield, but it cannot eliminate it entirely.• The Intelligence BOS is comprised of finite resources and capabilities.• The Intelligence BOS cannot effectively and efficiently provide IEW support without adequate communications equipment, capacity, and connectivity.• Commander's and their MI staffs cannot expect everything needed will be automatically "pushed" to them from higher levels. |
| Training Responsibilities | <p>The responsibility of training the Intelligence BOS rests with commanders and MI leaders. While the commander is ultimately responsible, G-2s (S-2s) and other MI leaders share that responsibility.</p> |
| Training Sources | <p>Intelligence training should be derived from the unit's mission essential task list (METL), battle tasks, and operations plan (OPLAN) requirements.</p> |

LS/A 1, ELO 3, The training principles identified below assist the commander with training:
 Intelligence
 Training
 Principles

| Intelligence Training Principles | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Principle | Remarks |
| Execute Real World Operations | Real-world intelligence use all aspects of the Intelligence BOS from the commander developing high priority intelligence requirements (PIR) to disseminating graphic intelligence products to subordinate commanders. |
| Integrate Intelligence | Commanders and MI leaders must integrate intelligence into training and exercises. They must use the intelligence cycle and decision-making process to train commanders and G-2s (S-2s) how to interact and develop plans that synchronize IEW support with the commander's operation. |
| Understand the Battlefield | Intelligence training must teach the G-2 (S-2) and MI unit personnel about friendly tactics and operations to include combat, combat support (CS), and combat service support (CSS). |
| Apply Standards | Standards provide commanders a means of measuring intelligence readiness and equipping subordinates with clearly defined training objectives. They serve to ensure a commonality of operations among units and contribute to the effectiveness of the Intelligence BOS. |
| Maintain Proficiency | Collective training should be conducted at a baseline proficiency level consistent with unit readiness standards. Individual training, particularly language training, should be creative and challenge the soldiers beyond Army standards. Readiness Training is used to maintain both types of training proficiency. |

LS/A 2, ELO 3, Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 3](#).
 Lesson
 Exercise 3

ELO 4

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Action | Describe the Fundamentals of IEW Operations. |
| Conditions: | In a self-study environment using the material presented in this lesson. |
| Standard: | In accordance with FM 34-1 and the material provided in this Preresident Training Support Package. |

(LS/A) 1, ELO 4 IEW operations are a total force effort. IEW supports all soldiers in combat, CS, and CSS units. IEW plays a role in:

- Applying and sustaining combat power.
 - Contributing to the effectiveness of combined arms operations.
 - Understanding the battlefield framework.
 - Facilitating quick and accurate decision-making during combat operations.
 - Seeing, targeting, and simultaneously attacking the enemy throughout the depth of the battlefield.
 - Conserving the fighting potential of the force.
 - Supporting other combat functions (maneuver, fire support, air defense, mobility and survivability, logistics, and battle command).
-

Levels of
Intelligence

The levels of intelligence correspond to the established levels of war. These levels were addressed earlier in this lesson and are repeated here to help you better understand their importance not only to their role in the range of military operations but also in Army IEW operations:

- Strategic: Provides information on the host nation's political climate.
- Operational: Identifies key objectives for the campaign.
- Tactical: Shows where the enemy can be decisively engaged.

As shown in Figure 4-1, echelons and levels of intelligence vary. The relationship is based upon the political and military objectives of the operation and the commander's needs.

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Levels of
Intelligence,
continued

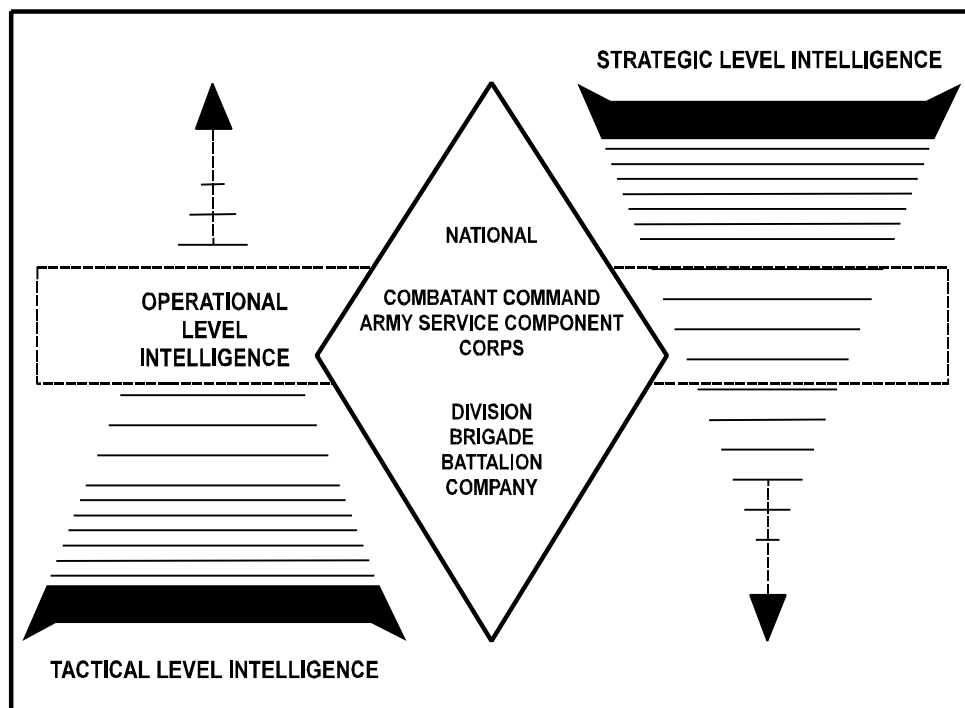


Figure 4-1. Levels of Intelligence.

Strategic
Intelligence

Strategic intelligence supports the formation of strategy, policy and military plans and operations at the national and theater levels. It:

- Concentrates on the national political, economic, and military considerations of states or nations.
- Identifies the support for governments, the ability of states or nations to mobilize for war, the national political objectives, and the personalities of national leaders.
- Identifies a nation's ability to support U.S. forces and operations.
- Predicts other nations' responses to U.S. theater operations.

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Operational
Intelligence

Operational intelligence supports the planning and execution of campaigns and major operations and reflects the nature of the theater of war itself. It serves as a bridge between the strategic and tactical levels. Operations intelligence:

- Supports friendly campaigns and operations by predicting the enemy's campaign plans and identifying their military centers of gravity, lines of communication (LOC), decisive points, pivots of maneuver, and other components for campaign design.
 - Focuses primarily on the intelligence needs of commanders from theater through corps.
-

Tactical
Intelligence

Tactical intelligence supports the execution of battles and engagements. It provides the tactical commander with the intelligence he needs to employ combat elements against enemy forces and achieve the objective of the operational commander. Tactical intelligence is distinguished from other levels by its perishability and its ability to immediately influence the outcome of the tactical commander's mission. Tactical intelligence supports operations by echelons corps and below (ECB).

Intelligence
Disciplines

The various intelligence areas are divided into these four intelligence disciplines:

- Human Intelligence (HUMINT).
 - Imagery Intelligence (IMINT).
 - Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT).
 - Signals Intelligence (SIGINT).
-

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Intelligence
Disciplines,
continued

The four intelligence disciplines are described below:

| Intelligence Disciplines | |
|---|--|
| Discipline | Remarks |
| <p>HUMINT [examples: interrogation and document exploitation]</p> <p>HUMINT collection conducted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long range surveillance units (LRSUs). • Scouts. • Patrols. • Pilot debriefings. • Refugee debriefings. • Defector briefings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oldest discipline and particularly important in force protection during Other Operations. • Employed to confirm, refute, or augment other discipline intelligence. • Less restricted by weather or the cooperation of the enemy than the technical disciplines. • Does not require fire, maneuver, or communications to collect. |
| <p>IMINT derives from these types of sensors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radar. • Infrared. • Optical. • Electro-optical sensors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product of imagery analysis. • Important source of intelligence for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPB. • Targeting. • Terrain and environmental analysis. • BDA. • Source systems include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U2R Advanced Synthetic Aperture Radar (ASARS). • Joint STARS. • UAV. • TENCAP. • Limitations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited response to time sensitive requirements because of ground processing and analysis. • Collection hampered by weather and vulnerability of the platform. • Most effective when used to cue other systems. |

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Intelligence
Disciplines,
continued

| Intelligence Disciplines, continued | |
|--|---|
| Discipline | Remarks |
| <p>SIGINT results from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting. • Locating. • Processing. • Analyzing. • Reporting. • Intercepting communications and noncommunications emitters. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires efficient collection management and synchronization. • Subdivided into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications intelligence (COMINT). • Electronic intelligence (ELINT). • Foreign instrumentation signals intelligence (FISINT). • Ground-based intercept and direction finding (DF) systems include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AN/PRD-12. • TEAMMATE. • TRACKWOLF. • GUARDRAIL Common Sensor. • TROJAN. (peacetime only) |
| <p>MASINT uses information collected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radars. • Lasers. • Passive electro-optical sensors. • Radiation detectors. • Seismic sensors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical for updating data on Smart munitions by identifying their signatures. e.g., REMBASS. • Exploits other information not Grained through SIGINT, IMINT, or HUMINT. |

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Multidiscipline
(MDCI)
Functions

The two multidiscipline intelligence functions are identified below:

| Multidiscipline Intelligence Functions | |
|---|---|
| Function | Description |
| <p>Counterintelligence (CI) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter-HUMINT. • Counter-IMINT. • Counter-SIGINT. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed to defeat or degrade threat intelligence and targeting capabilities. • Multidiscipline CI (MDCI) supports force protection thru: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Security (OPSEC)-- evaluating unique signatures. • Deception--advice on vulnerabilities of threat foreign intelligence services (FIS). • Rear area operations--work with MPs, Civil Affairs (CA), Psychological Operations (PSYOP) and Rear Area Operations Center (RAOC). |
| <p>Technical Intelligence (TECHINT) is obtained by collecting, analyzing, and processing information in foreign technological development and by studying the performance of foreign material and its operational capabilities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies or counters enemy's momentary technological advantage by maintaining a friendly technological advantage. • Two parts of TECHINT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battlefield TECHINT-provides immediate and usable intelligence on capabilities/ limitations of captured threat equipment. • Scientific and Technical Intelligence (S&TI) provides detailed analysis on foreign systems and material. |

| | |
|---|--|
| LS/A 1, ELO 4, Effective Intelligence Standards | Effective intelligence is measured against the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Timely--provided early enough to support planning, influence decisions and execution of operations, and prevent surprise.• Relevant--must support the commander's concept of the operation and the unit's mission.• Accurate--gives the commander a balanced, complete, and objective picture of the enemy and the operational environment.• Predictive--tells the commander what the enemy is doing, can do, and his most likely course of action (COA). |
|---|--|

Six Primary Tasks MI accomplishes its mission through six primary intelligence tasks that generate intelligence synchronized to support the commander's mission and intelligence requirements. You were briefly introduced to the six tasks earlier in this lesson and because of their important role in Army IEW operations they are repeated here:

- Provide indications and warning (I&W).
 - Perform Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB).
 - Perform situation development.
 - Perform target development and support to targeting.
 - Support force protection.
 - Perform Battle Damage Assessment (BDA).
-

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Intelligence
Tailored to
Commander's
Needs

Figure 4-2 shows how the six tasks aid the commander in decision making.

| INTELLIGENCE TASKS | COMMANDER'S FOCUS | COMMANDER'S DECISIONS |
|---|---|--|
| I&W | ▶ Orient on Contingencies | ▶ Increase intelligence readiness? ▶ Implement OPLAN? |
| IPB | ▶ Plan a Mission | ▶ Which COA will I implement? ▶ Where is my main effort? |
| Situation Development | ▶ Execute and Manage a Plan | ▶ Are these enemy actions expected? ▶ Is a FRAGO required now? |
| Target Development and Support to Targeting | ▶ Destroy/Suppress/Neutralize Targets | ▶ Does destruction of this target accomplish my objective? ▶ When do I execute this fire mission? |
| Force Protection | ▶ Secure the Force | ▶ Is my intent obvious to the enemy? ▶ Will I launch a preemptive strike? |
| BDA | ▶ Reallocate Intelligence and Attack Assets | ▶ Is my fire and maneuver effective? ▶ Do I refire the same targets? |

Figure 4-2. Intelligence tailored to aid the commander.

Indicators &
Warnings (I&W)

The commander uses I&W to prevent surprise through anticipation and reduce the risk from enemy actions. I&W helps a commander decide whether to maintain or increase unit readiness levels if hostilities are likely. In force projection operations, I&W allows the commander to plan and surge the intelligence effort for the impending operation. During war and other operations, I&W identifies those threat and potential threat actions that might change the basic nature of the operations, such as:

- First use of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons.
- First violation of international treaties.
- Introduction of weapons to counter a specific friendly advantage.
- Unexpected commitment of threat forces.
- Unexpected changes in threat's intent, will, or targets.
- Changes in the population's support to friendly operations.

LS/A 1, ELO 4, IPB is a systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment
Intelligence in a specific geographic area. The commander uses IPB to understand the
Preparation of the battlefield and the options it presents to friendly and threat forces.
Battlefield (IPB)

IPB-four step
process

The IPB process consists of four steps:

| Four Steps of the IPB Process | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Step 1: | Define the battlefield environment. |
| Step 2: | Describe the battlefield effects. |
| Step 3: | Evaluate the threat. |
| Step 4: | Determine the threat's courses of action (COAs). |

IPB Uses

The commander focuses the G-2 (S-2) effort and IPB process by clearly defining his priority intelligence requirements (PIR). The G-2 (S-2) uses IPB to continually assess threats to, and opportunities for, the friendly force. This assessment helps the commander initiate OPLANs, branches, and sequels. The G-2 (S-2) must provide specific products such as pertinent threat COAs and draft event templates and collection plans to support the commander and staff in decision making.

Situation
Development

Situation development provides an estimate of the enemy's combat effectiveness. The commander uses situation development to understand the battlefield, thereby reducing risk and uncertainty while executing his plan. It confirms/refutes enemy COAs (from IPB) and explains what the enemy is doing in relation to the friendly commander's intent.

The G-2 (S-2) and collection manager use the decision support template, collection plan, intelligence synchronization matrix, and specific orders and requests in situation development. The G-2 (S-2) uses these tools to state types of information needed, the degree of specificity, and the latest time information is of value (LTIOV).

As the operation progresses, the G-2 (S-2) uses the intelligence synchronization matrix and decision support template (DST) to anticipate which decision the commander will make.

| | |
|---|---|
| LS/A 1, ELO 4, Target Development and Support to Targeting | <p>Target development provides targets and targeting for attack by fire, maneuver, and electromagnetic means. The commander uses it to effectively employ nonlethal electronic attack (EA) and lethal fires.</p> <p>During the "decide" function of the targeting process, the G-2 (S-2) will identify high value targets (HVTs) which are critical to the enemy commander's COA. During the wargaming, the targeting team reduces the HVTs to high-payoff targets (HPTs) which must be acquired, tracked and successfully attacked to ensure successful mission accomplishment.</p> <p>The G-2 (S-2) establishes procedures for direct "sensor to shooter" dissemination of targeting information. This enables the rapid transmission of the targeting information to the Fire Support Element (FSE) of the supporting units or, if authorized by the commander, directly to the firing unit.</p> |
| Force Protection | <p>The commander uses the intelligence BOS to support force protection. Intelligence support to force protection must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and counter enemy intelligence collection capabilities. • Assess friendly vulnerabilities and the threat's ability to exploit them. • Identify the enemy's perception of friendly centers of gravity and how he will attack or influence them. • Identify potential countermeasures to deny the enemy access to friendly critical areas. • Conduct threat and risk assessment. |
| The Commander's use of Force Protection Intelligence | <p>The commander uses force protection intelligence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for passive and active OPSEC, counter reconnaissance, deception, and other security measures. • Plan health services support, logistics operations, and troop safety measures. • Reduce the probability of fratricide by accurately locating enemy forces through timely IPB and situation development. • Contribute to threat avoidance once the risk is identified. |

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Battle Damage
Assessment
(BDA)

Battle damage Assessment (BDA) is the timely and accurate estimate of damage resulting from the application of military force, either lethal or nonlethal, against an objective or target. BDA includes physical and functional damage assessment and target system assessment. The commander uses BDA to determine if his operational and targeting actions have met his conditions for initiating subsequent COAs or beginning the next phase of an operation.

Success in the BDA process is achieved when the commander has the information necessary to decide:

- When to proceed with his original concept of operation and schedule of fires.
- When to restrike a target to ensure the desired effect is accomplished.
- When to execute a branch to the operation because the desired effect cannot be achieved with constrained resources.

The Intelligence
Cycle

Intelligence operations follow a five-step process known as the intelligence cycle. The intelligence cycle focuses on the commander's mission and concept of operation. Its prevailing principle is intelligence synchronization. Each step in the process must be synchronized with the commander's decision making and operational requirements to successfully influence the outcome of the operation. The intelligence cycle is graphically portrayed in Figure 4-3.

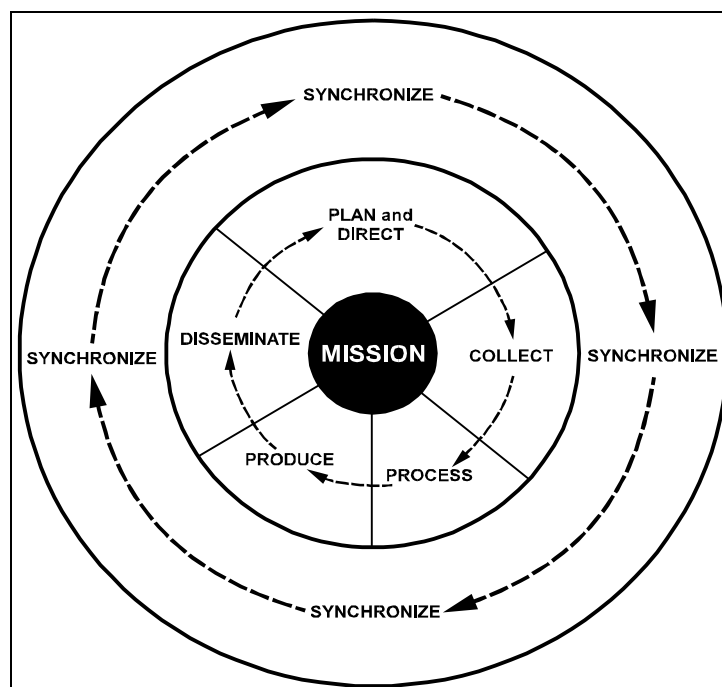


Figure 4-3. The intelligence cycle.

LS/A 1, ELO 4, The five steps of the intelligence cycle are:
Intelligence Cycle
Description

| The Intelligence Cycle | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Step | Description |
| Step 1: Plan and direct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPB is the primary intelligence task that helps G-2 (S-2) focus and direct this step and remaining steps. • Involves the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task organizing MI assets. • Identifying personnel, logistics, and communications requirements. • Identifying, prioritizing, and validating intelligence requirements. • Developing a collection plan and synchronization matrix. • Monitoring the availability of collection information. • Issuing specific orders and requests (SOR) for collection/production. |
| Step 2: Collect | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquiring information and providing it to the processing and production elements. • Includes maneuvering and positioning of intelligence assets to locations favorable to satisfying collection objectives. |

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Intelligence
Cycle
Description,
continued

| The Intelligence Cycle | |
|------------------------|---|
| Step | Description |
| Step 3: Process | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Converting collected information into a suitable form that will produce intelligence when needed.• Includes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data form conversion.• Photographic development.• Transcription/translation of foreign language material.• To be effective, critical information is extracted and processed ahead of information of lesser immediate value. |
| Step 4: Produce | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Involves:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• integration,• evaluation,• analysis,• synthesis, of information from single or multiple sources into intelligence. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The process and produce steps may be indistinguishable at the tactical level due to time constraints and the demands of battle. |
| Step 5: Disseminate | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The timely conveyance of intelligence to users in a usable form.• Requires interoperability among command, control, communications, and intelligence (C³I) systems. |

NOTE: The intelligence cycle is a continuous process in which the steps are executed concurrently, though not always sequentially. One or several iterations of the intelligence cycle may be conducted depending on the time constraints of the mission.

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Introduction to
Electronic
Warfare (EW)

Electronic warfare (EW) is an essential component of command and control warfare (C²W). As part of C²W, we use EW in conjunction with multi-disciplined counterintelligence (MDCI) to protect friendly command and control (C²) while attacking the enemy's C² structure

Effective use of EW as a decisive element of combat power requires coordination and integration of EW operations with the commander's scheme of maneuver and fire support plan.

Three
components of
EW

EW includes three major components:

- Electronic attack (EA).
- Electronic warfare support (ES).
- Electronic protection (EP).

Some EW actions are both offensive and protective and may use ES in their execution (Figure 4-4).

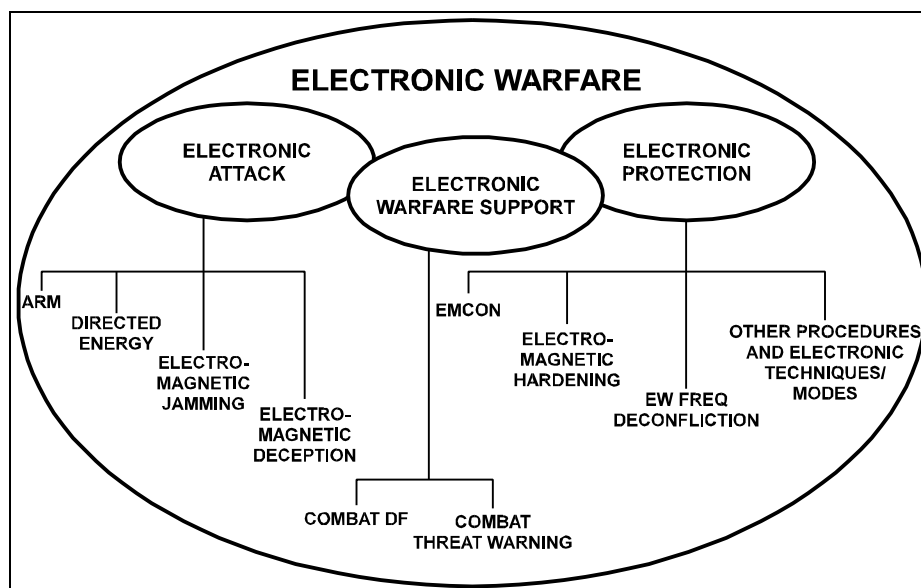


Figure 4-4. The scope of electronic warfare.

| | |
|--|--|
| LS/A 1, ELO 4, Electronic Attack (EA) | <p>Electronic Attack (EA) uses lethal (directed energy) and nonlethal (jamming) electromagnetic energy to disrupt, damage, destroy, and kill enemy forces. MI units use nonlethal EA to jam enemy C² and targeting systems. It also supports PSYOP and deception operations. Jamming degrades or denies the enemy effective use of his C² and targeting systems.</p> <p>Electronic deception causes an enemy to misinterpret what is received by his electronic systems.</p> |
| Electronic Warfare Support (ES) | <p>Electronic Warfare Support (ES) gathers information by intercepting, locating, and exploiting enemy communications (radios) and noncommunications (radars). ES gives the commander timely information upon which he can base his immediate decisions. ES provided intelligence supports all-source analysis, EA, and electronic protection (EP). It focuses on the commander's immediate needs for identifying the enemy's intent and obtaining targeting information.</p> |
| Electronic Protection (EP) | <p>Electronic Protection protects personnel, facilities, or equipment from the effects of friendly or enemy EW, which degrades or destroys friendly communications and noncommunications capabilities.</p> <p>Good electromagnetic emanations practices are key to a successful defense against the enemy's attempt to destroy or disrupt friendly communications/noncommunications systems.</p> |
| EW Operations | <p>Army EW operations are developed and integrated into the commander's overall concept of operations. EW operations occur across all battlefield operating systems (BOS) and units.</p> |
| LS/A 2, ELO 4, Lesson Exercise 4 | <p>Click here to go to Lesson Exercise 4.</p> |

ELO 5

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Action | Describe how IEW supports the stages of force projection. |
| Conditions: | In a self-study environment using the material presented in this lesson. |
| Standard: | In accordance with FM 34-1 and the material provided in this Preresident Training Support Package. |

(LS/A) 1, ELO 5, In the force projection era, the Army relies largely on a CONUS-based force with a relatively small forward presence that can rapidly project combat power anywhere in the world. IEW provides the commander with the intelligence he needs to successfully plan and execute force projection operations.

Peacetime IEW
Operations

Successful IEW support during force projection operations relies on continuous peacetime information collection and intelligence production. Peacetime IEW operations support contingency planning and develop baseline knowledge of multiple potential threats and operational environments. During peacetime, commanders conduct critical examinations of MI force structures, operations, and training. These examinations lead to a mission-ready force able to support the commander and one which meets the key force projection initiatives of:

- Flexibility.
 - Scalability.
 - Tailorability.
-

Peacetime IEW
Operations Value
to Corps and
Division
Commanders

Because force projection operations largely draw their Army force (ARFOR) elements from CONUS-based corps and divisions, peacetime IEW operations are particularly important to these levels. Corps and division commanders must be prepared not only to provide ARFOR to the Joint Task Force (JTF) but also to assume the duties of the ARFOR or JTF commander.

The corps and division commanders need intelligence to support contingency-based training and planning. They need the understanding of the operational environment of the contingency area that comes from continuous interaction with higher echelon and joint intelligence organizations.

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
IEW and Force
Projection

IEW operations must anticipate, identify, consider, and evaluate all potential threats to the force as a whole throughout force projection operations. This is especially true during the deployment and entry operations phases when U.S. forces are particularly vulnerable.

Force Projection,
Eight Stages

IEW supports the eight stages of force projection:

- Mobilization.
- Predeployment activity.
- Deployment.
- Entry operations.
- Operations.
- War termination and post conflict operations.
- Redeployment and reconstitution.
- Demobilization.

NOTE: These stages are not necessarily distinct or sequential and therefore, present the commander with planning and execution challenges.

First stage,
Mobilization

Mobilization is the process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. To prepare for and execute mobilization, commanders and G-2s (S-2s) should consider the following:

- In peacetime, Active and Reserve component (AC and RC) units plan, train, and prepare to accomplish mobilization and predeployment tasks. MI units establish habitual training relationships with the supported AC/RC units and higher echelon intelligence units in accordance with existing OPLANs.
 - Reserve augmentation programs organize and integrate AC/RC MI units to meet the OPLAN requirements. Manpower requirements identified include military, civilian, and contractor.
 - Selected RC units/individuals are alerted then proceed to designated mobilization stations.
 - At high echelons, mobilization prompts MI units, consolidated for training, to detach their assets to deploying units.
 - Mobilization stations and parent units begin providing current intelligence to their RC units as mobilization begins.
-

| | |
|---|--|
| LS/A 1, ELO 5, Second Stage, Predeployment Activity | <p>During the predeployment activity stage commanders ensure AC/RC MI organizations are trained and equipped to conduct IEW operations. Commanders integrate mobilization and deployment tasks into the unit mission essential task list (METL) and training. They emphasize integrating critical aspects of force projection into battle tasks and training</p> <p>As OPLANs are activated, the commander's focus is on intelligence to support specific mission decisions and planning requirements. Additionally, the commander begins planning for the crossover point when initial reliance on high echelon intelligence is replaced by tactical IEW assets within the area of operation. The G-2 (S-2) supports peacetime contingency planning with IPB products and databases on likely contingency areas. The OPLAN identifies the IEW requirements supporting the plan, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of MI units providing IEW support, in and out of the AO. • Command and support relationship of collection assets at each echelon. • Report and request procedures not covered in the unit tactical SOP. • Sequence of deployment of MI personnel and equipment. • Communications structure supporting intelligence staffs and collection assets. • Friendly vulnerabilities to hostile intelligence threats and plans for conducting OPSEC, deception, and other force protection measures. |
| Alert Notification Actions | <p>Upon alert notification, intelligence staffs update estimates and IPB products needed to support command decisions on force composition, deployment priorities and sequence, and the AO.</p> <p>At the strategic level, planners use the updated IPB products to assist in developing the logistics preparation of the theater plan, attempting to minimize requirements for strategic lift and maximize the in-theater support capabilities.</p> <p>MI organizations at all echelons immediately reassess their collection requirements.</p> <p>Throughout the predeployment and deployment stages, intelligence activities provide deploying forces with the most recent intelligence on the AO.</p> |
| Third Stage, Deployment | <p>Success in force projection operations hinges on the capability of airlift and sealift assets to move not only forces to the AO but also air and seaport transportation terminals and deployment control units.</p> |

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Bases for Size
and Composition
of Forces

The size and composition of forces requiring lift are based on:

- Mission, enemy, troops, terrain and weather, and time available (METT-T).
 - Availability of pre-positioned assets.
 - Capabilities of host nation support.
 - Forward presence of U.S. forces.
-

Tailored Forces

The tailored IEW assets that could deploy with the force are described below:

| Tailored IEW Assets | |
|--|--|
| Asset | Remarks |
| Deployable Intelligence Support Element (DISE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the first IEW assets to deploy. • Is the initial forward intelligence support team with the mission to provide the deployed commander accurate, detailed, continuous, and timely intelligence. |
| Analysis and Control Element (ACE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit's complete processing capability. • Once ACE arrives, DISE rejoins the ACE and entire element moves forward to support the tactical command post or wherever its capabilities may be required. |

Two Types of DISE

The two types of tailorable DISE configurations are:

- Mini-DISE (manportable packages).
 - DISE (vehicular).
-

Use of Communications

During deployment intelligence organizations in the rear such as the Corps MI Support Element (CMISE) and the ACE take advantage of modern satellite communications (SATCOM), broadcast technology, and automated data processing (ADP) systems to provide graphic and textual intelligence updates to the forces en route.

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Space-Based
Systems

Spaced-based systems support deployment and subsequent stages of force projection operations by:

- Providing communications links between forces en route and CONUS.
 - Providing I&W information from national intelligence systems and organizations.
 - Permitting MI collection assets to accurately determine their position through the Global Positioning System (GPS).
 - Providing timely and accurate information to all commanders through the Integrated Meteorological System (IMETS).
-

Fourth Stage,
Entry Operations

Force protection and situation development dominate IEW activities during this stage of force projection operations as intelligence staffs attempt to identify all threats to arriving forces.

During this stage, echelons above corps (EAC) organizations provide major intelligence support. This support includes:

- Providing access to departmental and joint intelligence.
 - Deploying scalable EAC intelligence assets.
-

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Fourth Stage
Entry Operations,
continued

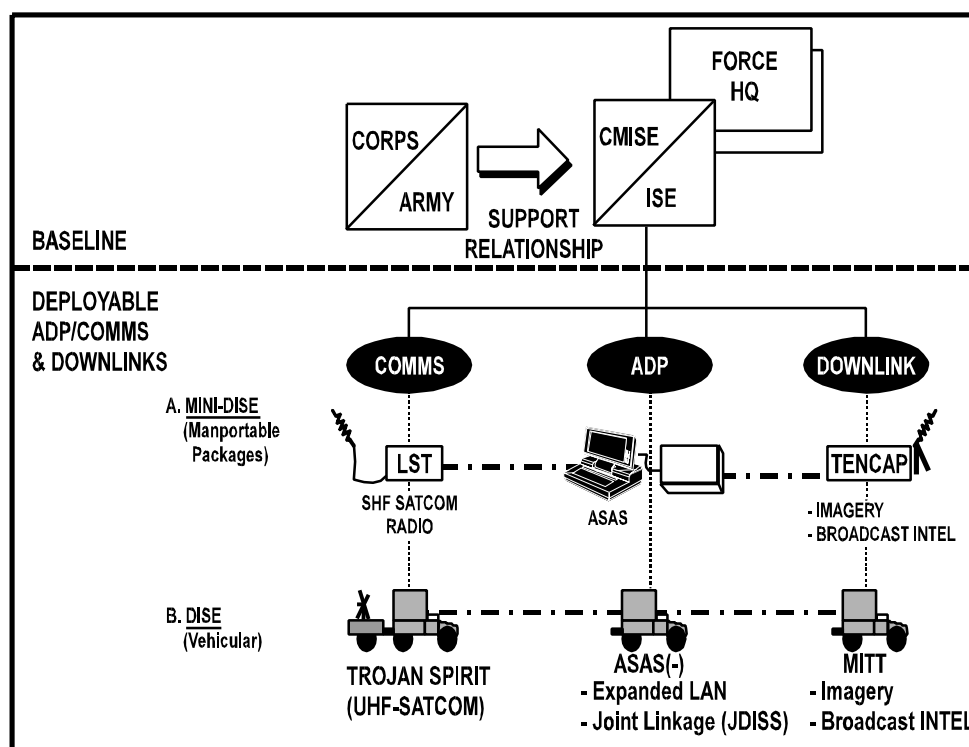


Figure 5-1. Example of initial entry packages for force projection operations.

Collection and processing capabilities are enhanced with particular attention given to the buildup of the in-theater capability required to conduct sustained IEW operations. As the buildup continues, intelligence staffs strive to reduce the dependence on split-based "top-driven" intelligence from outside the AO.

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Tactical Tailoring
and Imperatives

Intelligence staffs begin to rely on organic assets as they flow into the theater for tactical intelligence although national and theater organizations remain a source for tactical and operational intelligence. Figure 5-2 illustrates tactical tailoring and imperatives.

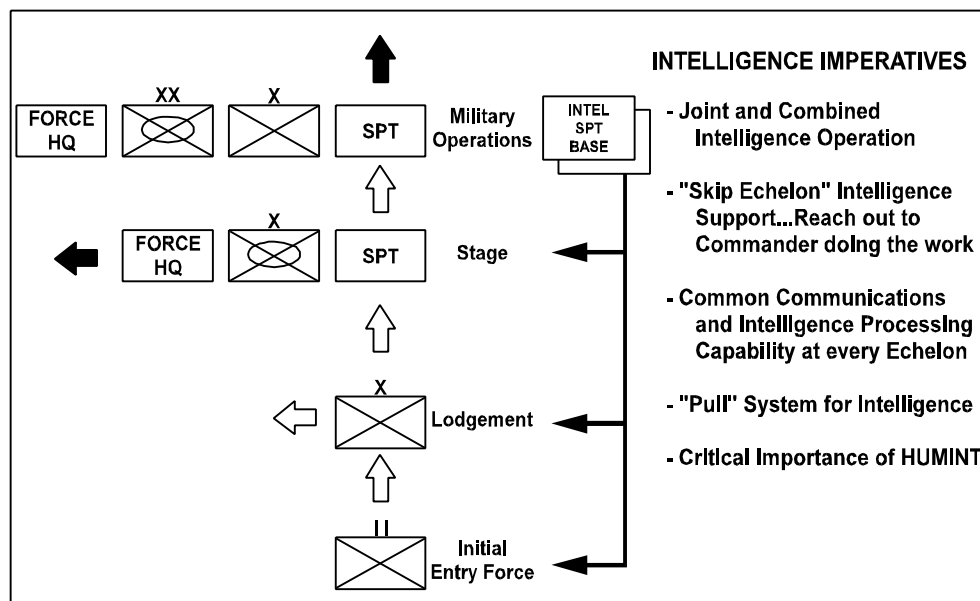


Figure 5-2. Force projection tactical tailoring.

Fifth Stage,
Operations

During this stage the commander shifts his focus from IEW support for deployment to support required for sustained operations. At the beginning of the operations stage intelligence reaches the crossover point where tactical intelligence becomes the commander's primary source of support. The commander uses both tactical and operational intelligence to decisively engage the enemy in combat operations.

In other operations the commander may use all levels of intelligence to accomplish the mission.

Intelligence staffs and units support the development and execution of plans by identifying threat centers of gravity and decisive points on the battlefield.

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Sixth stage, War
Termination and
Post conflict
Operations

Post conflict operations focus on:

- Restoring order.
- Reestablishing host nation infrastructure.
- Preparing for redeployment of forces.
- Planning residual presence of U.S. forces.

During this stage there remains a possibility of resurgent hostilities by individuals and forces. Consequently, renewed emphasis is placed on force protection. Commanders refocus their priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and intelligence requirements (IR) to support restoration operations. These might include:

- Mine clearing or infrastructure reconstruction operations.
- Humanitarian relief operations by medical and logistics units.
- Law and order assistance operations by military police units.

Seventh Stage,
Redeployment
and
Reconstitution

With the decrease of combat power and resources, force protection and I&W become the commander's focus for intelligence requirements. This drives the selection of those MI units that must remain deployed.

Eighth Stage,
Demobilization

During this stage, MI individuals and units return to premobilization posture and/or activities. These units resume contingency-oriented peacetime IEW operations. RC MI units deactivate and return to peacetime activities.

LS/A 2, ELO 5,
Lesson
Exercise 5

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 5](#).

ELO 6

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Action | Describe how IEW supports Army combat operations. |
| Conditions: | In a self-study environment using the material presented in this lesson. |
| Standard: | In accordance with FM 34-1 and the material provided in this Preresident Training Support Package. |

(LS/A) 1, ELO 6, IEW supports Army combat operations in war, conflict, and, when necessary other operations. Combat operations may involve heavy, light, or special operations forces. They may be large-scale during war or small-scale in other operations. Commanders may conduct combat operations anywhere in their AO as part of close, deep, or rear operations. MI units and resources support the commander in executing offensive, defensive, and retrograde operations.

IEW Support to
Commanders

Commanders use IEW support to:

- Anticipate the battle.
- Understand the battlefield framework.
- Influence the outcome of operations.

IEW enables commanders to focus and protect their combat power and resources.

Commanders'
uses of IEW

Combat, combat support (CS), and combat service support (CSS) commanders use IEW as described in the table below:

| How Commanders Use IEW Support | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Commander | Uses |
| Combat Commanders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use IEW to plan and execute operations during: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War. • Other Operations. • IEW helps the commander: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the AO. • Visualize his battle space. • Construct the battlefield framework. |
| Combat Support Commanders | IEW to plan, execute, and protect support operations. |
| Combat Service Support Commanders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use IEW to identify the vulnerabilities of CSS sites and operations to enemy action both in forward and rear areas. • Use IEW to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate friendly logistic requirements. • Locate routes and positions for logistic operations. |

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
Melding Electronic
Cavalry

Melding MI electronic cavalry with traditional reconnaissance enhances understanding and building the battlefield framework. The G-2 (S-2), by melding "top down" intelligence with the "bottom up" combat information gathered by cavalry and other combat arms reconnaissance assets, can give commanders the information they need to visualize their battle space.

Split-based operations improve the commander's ability to understand and direct the battle by providing reconnaissance and downwardly focused intelligence support during the battle while on the move. These constitute the tools the commanders need to win decisively on the battlefield (Figure 6-1):

- Linking MI electronic cavalry with traditional reconnaissance.
- The availability to conduct split-based operations.
- The availability of downwardly focused intelligence.

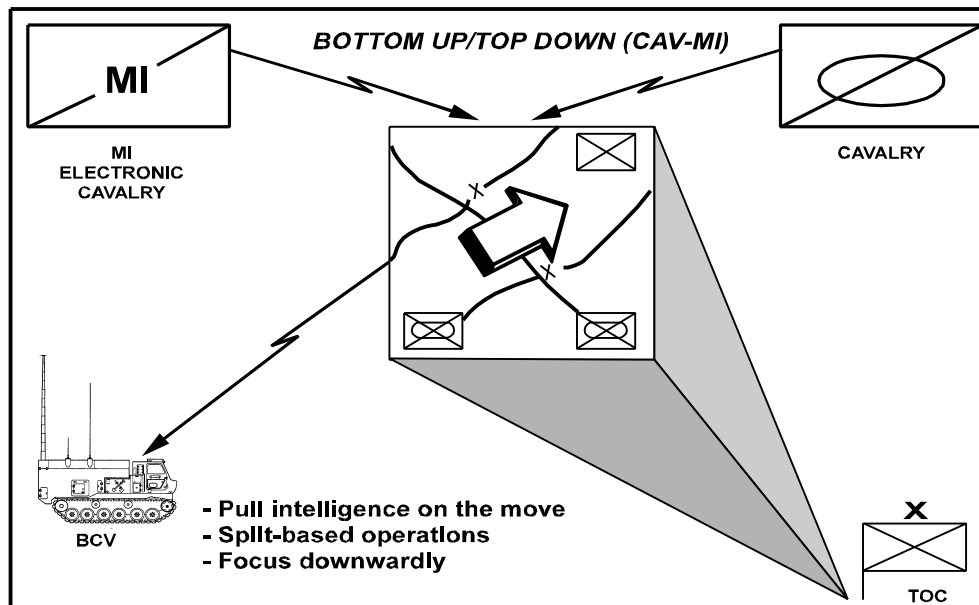


Figure 6-1. Melding electronic cavalry and traditional reconnaissance.

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
Intelligence Team

The G-2 (S-2) and the MI commander are a team whose mission is to provide IEW support to the commander. They are responsible for planning and directing the intelligence activities of the command. They also develop standards for IEW training and operations. Their individual responsibilities are:

| Intelligence Team Responsibilities | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| G-2 (S-2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior intelligence and primary staff officer for intelligence at Army service component-level through battalion. • Directs and supervises command intelligence and CI operations. • Ensures commander is supported with timely intelligence, targets, and BDA. • Coordinate the employment of IEW assets with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G-3. • FSO. • Prepare specific orders and requests. • Maintains close and continuous contact with higher echelon IEW elements. • Supervises intelligence training of the unit and staff. |
| MI Commander | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executes IEW operations using organic and attached assets. • Provides the commander a trained and combat ready IEW force. • In war and other operations, is responsible for his unit's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C². • Maneuver. • Sustainment. • Protection. • Ensures his unit executes the G-2 (S-2) intelligence SOR and G-3 (S-3) EW SOR in concert with the concept of operation. • Anticipates the IEW operational requirements of future operations. |

LS/A 1, ELO 6, The table below describes IEW and the tenets of Army operations:
 IEW and Tenets
 of Army
 Operations

| IEW and Tenets of Army Operations | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Tenet | Explanation |
| Initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets or clarifies the terms of battle by action. • Implies offensive spirit in conducting operations. • Intelligence helps the commander gain warning and anticipate probable enemy COAs. • With foreknowledge, the commander can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act/react faster than enemy. • Avoid/neutralize enemy strength. • Strike enemy weaknesses. • Take maximum advantages of opportunities. |
| Agility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables the commander to react faster than the enemy. • Is a prerequisite for seizing and holding the initiative. • The commander uses IEW to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See and understand the entire battlefield. • Predict enemy COAs and vulnerabilities. • Anticipate changes in the operational environment. • With this knowledge the commander can quickly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize decisive points. • Anticipate enemy COA. • Adjust his plan to exploit opportunities or enemy vulnerabilities. |
| Depth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the extension of operations in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time. • Space. • Resources. • Purpose. • Commander uses IEW to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the battlefield in depth. • Anticipate situations. • Plan future COAs. |

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
IEW and Tenets
of Army
Operations,
continued

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Depth, continued | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With intelligence, the commander: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •• Conducts/influences operations which attack the enemy throughout the depth of the battlefield. •• Forces the enemy to fight on the commander's terms. <p>With knowledge of enemy disposition, movement, and intent, the commander safeguards his freedom of action by protecting his forces and resources.</p> |
| Synchro- nization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is arranging activities in time and space to mass at the decisive point. • Intelligence predicts where and when decisive point will occur. • Intelligence provides intelligence and targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •• in time to influence the operations. •• in the format requested. •• in concert with the concept of operation. |
| Versatility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable units to meet diverse mission requirements. • The commander uses intelligence systems to secure intelligence about potential enemy forces and operational environments. With this the commander can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •• rapidly and effectively shift forces. •• tailor forces. •• move from mission to mission across a range of military operations. |

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
Elements of the
Battlefield
Framework

Commanders build the battlefield framework by establishing relationships between the AO, the battle space, and battlefield organization.

The elements of the battlefield framework are:

| Battlefield Framework | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Element | Description |
| Area of Operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commander allocates AOs to subordinates based on METT-T and unit's capability. • G-2 (S-2) assists by providing best intelligence on AOs. • G-2 (S-2) advises on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of information. • Availability of IEW system to cover AO. • Other intelligence support needed. • G-2 (S-2) coordinates with G-3 (S-3) the deployment of organic and supporting MI units. • With knowledge of AO commander can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate developments. • Prepare options. • Exploit battlefield opportunities. • Attack/defend over advantageous terrain. • Seize key terrain. • Exploit weaknesses in enemy's use of terrain. |
| Battle Space | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends beyond boundaries of AO. • Dimensions and content change as operation progresses. • Within battle space, the commander must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the physical environment. • Fully employ available resources. • Integrate joint/combined assets to engage enemy. • Commander must appreciate potential impact of enemy forces within and outside his battle space. • Understanding battle space helps commanders plan, organize, synchronize operations and protect the force. |

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
Elements of the
Battlefield
Framework,
continued

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Area of Interest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within IEW, AI is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •• AO. •• Battle space. •• Region beyond battle space. • IEW operations try to identify hostile forces outside the battle space that could jeopardize current or future operations. • On force projection, AI could include areas U.S. forces must transit. |
| Battlefield Organization | Includes three sets of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep operations. • Close operations. • Rear area operations. |

IEW support to
deep operations

IEW supports deep operations by--

- Dedicating adequate acquisition systems to effectively support targeting, deep attack, and BDA.
- Planning EW support, especially requirements for joint EW support.
- Identifying uncommitted enemy reserve forces.
- Conducting MDCI operations to prevent the enemy from gaining knowledge of deep OPLANs and preparations.
- Identifying enemy logistics assets, support infrastructure, and critical nodes.
- Supporting suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD).

IEW Support to
Close
Operations

IEW supports close operations by--

- Providing tactical intelligence on the disposition, strength, weaknesses, composition, and intent of the enemy in contact.
- Conducting multi-discipline operations that support targeting and BDA.
- Conducting EA that disrupts or denies the enemy's effective use of C² and fire support communications.
- Providing predictive intelligence that includes identifying probable COAs for uncommitted enemy forces.
- Supporting SEAD.

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
IEW Support to
Rear Area
Operations

IEW supports rear area operations by--

- Assisting in identifying, analyzing, and early warning of potential threats to the friendly rear area.
 - Identifying terrain that supports friendly rear area operations.
 - Using OPSEC and EP to protect C² centers and systems.
-

LS/A 2, ELO 6,
Lesson
Exercise 6

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 6](#).

SECTION IV SUMMARY

**Review/
Summarize
Lesson**

The intelligence system is flexible. The commander tailors it to the needs of his unit. There are state of the art communications systems to “push and pull” information up and down the echelons quickly.

Most importantly, everyone from the soldier in contact with opposing forces to the analyst at EAC and above (national agencies) is an essential part of the intelligence system. There are information processors at all echelons to perform information correlation, and data reduction to draw conclusions as to the layout of the battlefield.

This results in being able to hit the enemy where it hurts the most and reduces the chance of injury to our own forces. Intelligence is a battlefield operating system (BOS) and as such must have the understanding of all concerned to win the war.

**Check on
Learning**

Review Lesson Exercises 1 through 6 to clarify any questions you have on the introduction to intelligence operations.

**Transition to
Next Lesson**

You will see the importance of intelligence operations and how it supports the intelligence preparation of the battlefield in the next lesson, W116.

SECTION V STUDENT EVALUATION

**Testing
Requirements**

Prior to being enrolled into Phase II of the Battle Staff Course you must take a Phase I Exam that includes questions on material from this lesson. You must correctly answer 70% of the multiple choice questions to receive a “GO” on the Phase I exam. A “GO” is required for enrollment into Phase II.



Lesson Exercise 1: Instructions

The following five questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 1. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.

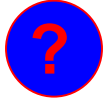




Which of the following statements best describes the mission of Army intelligence?

- A. To concentrate on the national political, economic, and military considerations of states and nations by identifying support for governments, states' and nations' ability to mobilize for war.
- B. To provide timely, relevant, accurate, and synchronized IEW support to tactical, operational, and strategic commanders across the range of military operations.
- C. Support friendly campaigns and operations by predicting the enemy's campaign plans and identifying enemy centers of gravity, lines of communications (LOC), decisive points, pivots of maneuver, and other components necessary for campaign design.
- D. Provide the commander with the intelligence he needs to employ combat elements against enemy forces and achieve the objectives of the operational commander.

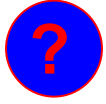




The levels of intelligence correspond to the established levels of war. Those levels are:

- A. Strategic, Operational, and Tactical.
- B. Peacetime, Conflict, and War.
- C. War, Other than war, Other than peace.
- D. Combat, Combat Support, Combat Service Support.

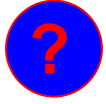




Which of the following types of intelligence support predicts other nations' response to U.S. theater operations?

- A. Tactical.
- B. Operational.
- C. Strategic.
- D. Humint.

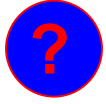




Which of the following types of intelligence support focuses primarily on the intelligence needs of commanders which includes division and brigade commanders?

- A. Tactical.
- B. Operational.
- C. Strategic.
- D. Humint.





Antiterrorism operations are an example of the military operations that might occur during which of the following environments within the range military operations?

- A. War.
- B. Conflict.
- C. Peacetime.
- D. Other Operations.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

The mission of Army intelligence is to provide timely, relevant, accurate and synchronized Intelligence and Electronic Warfare (IEW) support to tactical, operational, and strategic commanders across the range of military operations. PTP, Page 7.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

The levels of intelligence correspond to the established levels of war.

Those levels are:

- Strategic.
- Operational.
- Tactical.

PTP, Page 7.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Strategic intelligence support . . . It predicts other nations' responses to U.S. theater operations. PTP, Page 8.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Tactical intelligence supports . . . It normally supports operations by echelons corps and below. PTP, Page 8.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Antiterrorism is an example of military operations performed during conflict.
PTP, Page 9, fig 1-1.



CORRECT

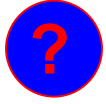




Lesson Exercise 2: Instructions

The following five questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 2. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.

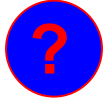




Which of the following best describes the forward presence of the force projection Army?

- A. ALO 1.
- B. Limited.
- C. Unlimited.
- D. Mission essential.

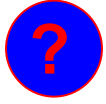




Which of the following is defined as a continuous process which keeps the intelligence cycle and IEW operations tied to the commander's critical decisions and concept of operations?

- A. The commander drives intelligence.
- B. Intelligence synchronization.
- C. Split-based operations.
- D. D.Tactical training.

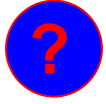




Which of the following is responsible for focusing, integrating, and training the intelligence system?

- A. The commander.
- B. The DISE.
- C. G-2 (S-2).
- D. HN intelligence organizations.

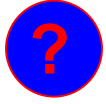




Maintaining habitual peacetime IEW support relationships is an action performed in accordance with which of the following principles of force projection IEW?

- A. Intelligence synchronization.
- B. Split-based operations.
- C. Tactical tailoring.
- D. Broadcast dissemination.





Which of the following is a product available through broadcast dissemination?

- A. Operation SITREPs.
- B. HN INTREPs.
- C. GUARDRAIL SIGINT reports.
- D. SIRs.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Continental United States (CONUS)-based with a limited forward presence, the Army must be capable of rapidly deploying anywhere in the world, operating in a joint or a combined environment, and defeating regional threats on the battlefield or conducting other operations. PTP, Page 12.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Intelligence synchronization is a continuous process which keeps the intelligence cycle and IEW operations tied to the commander's critical decisions and concept of operations.
PTP, Page 14.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

The commander's role. . . . He is responsible for focusing, integrating, and training the intelligence system. PTP, Page 13.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

[Tactical] Tailoring permits building a more efficient force by. . . Maintaining habitual peacetime IEW support relationships and accesses between the forward deployed intelligence element and its higher echelon intelligence organization. PTP, Page 15.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Available broadcast products include ... Army GUARDRAIL signals intelligence (SIGINT) reports. PTP, Page 16.



CORRECT

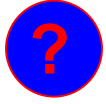




Lesson Exercise 3: Instructions

The following five questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 3. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.

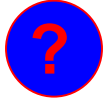




Which of the following features of the Intelligence BOS ensures that intelligence is appropriate to the commander on the ground?

- A. Always engaged.
- B. Downwardly focused.
- C. Simultaneously supported.
- D. Skip echelon flexibility.

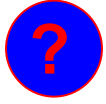




Which of the following features of the Intelligence BOS ensures a tactical unit can "pull" information from theater, joint, and national databases?

- A. Always engaged.
- B. Downwardly focused.
- C. Coverage enhanced.
- D. Skip echelon flexibility.

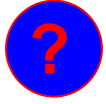




Which of the following features of the Intelligence BOS is governed by laws, regulations and policies?

- A. Disciplined operations.
- B. Downwardly focused.
- C. Coverage enhanced.
- D. Skip echelon flexibility.

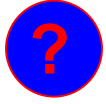




The fact that commanders and their MI staffs cannot expect everything needed to be pushed to them from higher levels is one of the _____ of the Intelligence BOS.

- A. Primary features.
- B. Analyses.
- C. Limitations.
- D. Training principles.





According to which of the following Intelligence Training Principles must intelligence training teach the G-2 about friendly tactics and operations?

- A. Execute Real World Operations.
- B. Maintain Proficiency.
- C. Apply Standards.
- D. Understand the Battlefield.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Downwardly Focused--Intelligence must be focused downward to the commander on the ground. PTP, Page 19.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Skip Echelon Flexibility--A tactical unit can conduct skip echelon "pull" of information from theater, joint, and national databases. PTP, Page 20.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Disciplined Operations--The following laws, regulations and policies ensure disciplined operations:

- AR 381-10 protects right to privacy of U.S. citizens.
- United States Signal Intelligence Directives provide authority for the production and dissemination of SIGINT.
- Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs), Rules of Engagement, international law and other documents ensure intelligence activities do not exacerbate the political situation.
- Doctrinal principles and tactics, techniques and procedures to eliminate non-essential operations.

PTP, Page 20.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Limitations--Commander's and their MI staffs cannot expect everything needed will be automatically "pushed" to them from higher levels. PTP, Page 21.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Understand the Battlefield--Intelligence training must teach the G-2 (S-2) and MI unit personnel about friendly tactics and operations . . . PTP, Page 22.



CORRECT

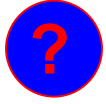




Lesson Exercise 4: Instructions

The following ten questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 4. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.

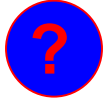




The levels of intelligence correspond to the established levels of war. How many levels are there?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Five.
- D. Six.

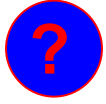




Which level of intelligence predicts other nations' responses to U.S. theater operations?

- A. National.
- B. Operational.
- C. Strategic.
- D. Tactical.

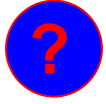




Interrogation and document exploitation are examples of which of the following intelligence discipline?

- A. CI.
- B. COMINT.
- C. HUMINT.
- D. IMINT.

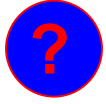




Which of the following levels of intelligence focuses on operations by echelons corps and below units.

- A. National.
- B. Operational.
- C. Strategic.
- D. Tactical.

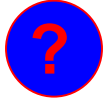




Which of the following intelligence disciplines does not require fire, maneuver, or communications to collect?

- A. HUMINT.
- B. IMINT.
- C. SIGINT.
- D. TECHINT.

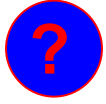




Which of the following supports force protection through OPSEC, deception, and rear area operations?

- A. HUMINT.
- B. CI.
- C. CA.
- D. TECHINT.

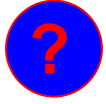




Which of the following is a standard used to measure effective intelligence?

- A. Predictive.
- B. Untimely.
- C. Irrelevant.
- D. Inaccurate.

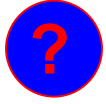




Under which of the following intelligence tasks would the commander gain information on the unexpected commitment of threat forces?

- A. IPB.
- B. I&W.
- C. Target development.
- D. Situation development.

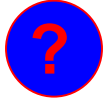




There are how many steps in IPB?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Six.





In order to prepare for passive and active OPSEC, counterreconnaissance, deception, and other security measures, the commander uses which of the following?

- A. Intelligence tasks.
- B. Counterintelligence.
- C. Target development.
- D. Force protection intelligence.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

The levels of intelligence correspond to the established levels of war. The levels of war are strategic, operational, and tactical. PTP, Page 23.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Strategic intelligence . . . Identifies a nation's ability to support U.S. forces and operations.
PTP, Page 24.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

HUMINT [examples: interrogation and document exploitation]. PTP, Page 26.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Tactical intelligence supports operations by echelons corps and below (ECB) units.
PTP, Page 25.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

HUMINT...Does not require fire, maneuver, or communications to collect.
PTP, Page 26.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

CI. PTP, Page 28.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Predictive. The standards used to measure effective intelligence are predictive, timely, relevant, and accurate. PTP, Page 29.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Indications and warning (I&W) . . . unexpected commitment of threat forces.
PTP, Page 30.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

The IPB process consists of four steps. PTP, Page 31.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

The commander uses force protection intelligence to . . . Plan for passive and active OPSEC, counterreconnaissance, deception, and other security measures. PTP, Page 32.



CORRECT

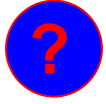




Lesson Exercise 5: Instructions

The following five questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 5. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.

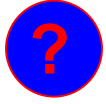




Force projection operations largely draw their forces from which of the following CONUS-based levels?

- A. Battalion and brigade.
- B. Brigade and division.
- C. Division and corps.
- D. Corps and theater army.

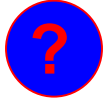




During which of the stages of force projection are the Armed Forces brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency?

- A. Deployment.
- B. Mobilization.
- C. Predeployment activity.
- D. Operations.

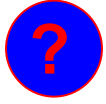




During which stage of force projection is the commander's focus on intelligence to support specific mission decisions and planning requirements?

- A. Deployment.
- B. Mobilization.
- C. Predeployment activity.
- D. Operations.

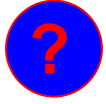




One of the first IEW assets to deploy is the:

- A. DISE.
- B. ACE.
- C. CMISE.
- D. MI Bde.





Which of the following operations dominate IEW activities during entry operations?

- A. Force protection and situation development.
- B. Indicators & Warnings.
- C. Collection and processing.
- D. Restoration of law and order.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Because force projection operations largely draw their Army force (ARFOR) elements from CONUS-based corps and divisions. . . PTP, Page 38.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Mobilization is the process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. PTP, Page 39.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Predeployment activity . . . As OPLANs are activated, the commander's focus is on intelligence to support specific mission decisions and planning requirements. PTP, Page 40.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

DISE -- One of the first IEW assets to deploy. PTP, Page 41.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Force protection and situation development dominate IEW activities during this stage of force projection operations as intelligence staffs attempt to identify all threats to arriving forces. PTP, Page 42



CORRECT

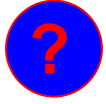




Lesson Exercise 6: Instructions

The following six questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 6. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.

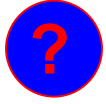




Electronic cavalry, to be effective, should be melded with which of the following?

- A. Traditional reconnaissance.
- B. Armored cavalry squadrons.
- C. Division G-2.
- D. Corps MI brigade.

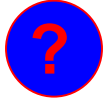




Which of the following commanders uses IEW support to plan, execute, and protect support operations?

- A. Combat commanders.
- B. Combat Support commanders.
- C. Combat Service Support commanders.
- D. Theater army commanders.

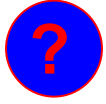




Which of the following operations improve the commander's ability to understand and direct the battle by providing reconnaissance and downwardly focused intelligence support during the battle while on the move?

- A. Indications and warnings (I&W).
- B. Collection and production.
- C. Army combat operations.
- D. Split-based operations.

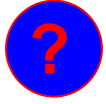




Who is responsible for supervising intelligence training of the unit and its staff?

- A. The tactical commander.
- B. The G-3 (S-3).
- C. The MI commander.
- D. The G-2 (S-2)

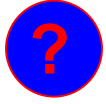




Which of the tenets of Army operations sets or clarifies the terms of battle by action?

- A. Agility.
- B. Depth.
- C. Initiative.
- D. Synchronization.





Identifying enemy uncommitted reserve forces is an indication of IEW support to_____.

- A. Combat operations.
- B. Deep operations.
- C. Close operations.
- D. Rear area operations.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Understanding and building the battlefield framework is enhanced by melding
MI "electronic cavalry" with traditional reconnaissance. PTP, Page 47.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Combat support commanders ... Use IEW to plan, execute, and protect support operations.
PTP, Page 46.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Split-based operations improve the commander's ability to understand and direct the battle by providing reconnaissance and downwardly focused intelligence support during the battle while on the move. PTP, Page 47.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

G-2 (S-2) ... Supervises intelligence training of the unit and staff. PTP, Page 48.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Initiative ... Sets or clarifies the terms of battle by action. PTP, Page 49.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

IEW supports deep operations by identifying uncommitted enemy reserve forces.
PTP, Page 52.



CORRECT

